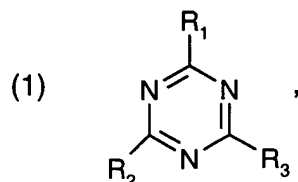


benzimidazoles, Fischer base derivatives, diphenylmalonic acid dinitriles, oxalyl amides, camphor derivatives, diphenyl acrylates, para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) and derivatives thereof, salicylates and benzophenones.

34. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from triazine derivatives of formula

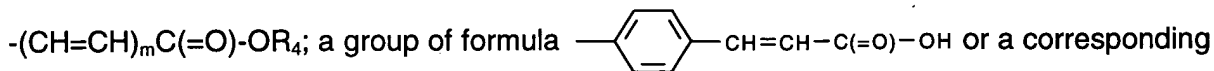


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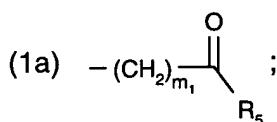
wherein

R₁, R₂ and R₃ are each independently of the others hydrogen; OH; C₁-C₁₈alkoxy; -NH₂; -NH-R₄; -N(R₄)₂; or -OR₄,

R₄ is C₁-C₅alkyl; phenyl; phenoxy; anilino; pyrrolo, wherein phenyl, phenoxy, anilino and pyrrolo are unsubstituted or may be substituted by one, two or three OH groups, carboxy, -CO-NH₂, C₁-C₅alkyl or C₁-C₅alkoxy; a methyldene-camphor group; a group of formula

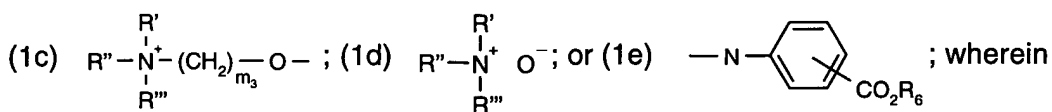
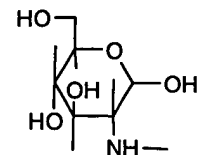


alkali metal, ammonium, mono-, di- or tri-C₁-C₄alkylammonium, mono-, di- or tri-C₂-C₄alkanolammonium salt, or a C₁-C₃alkyl ester thereof; or a radical of formula



R₅ is hydrogen; C₁-C₅alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more OH groups;

C₁-C₅alkoxy; amino; mono- or di-C₁-C₅alkylamino; M; a radical of formula (1b)

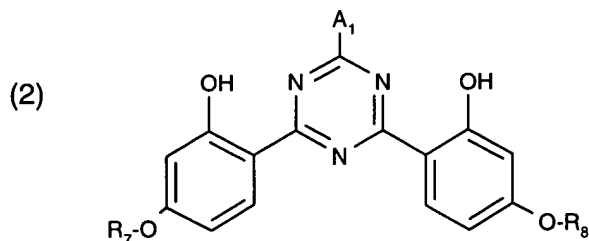


R', R'' and R''' are each independently of the others C₁-C₁₄alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more OH groups;

R₆ is hydrogen; M; C₁-C₅alkyl; or a radical of formula -(CH₂)_{m2}-O-T₁;

- M is a metal cation;
 T₁ is hydrogen; or C₁-C₈alkyl;
 m is 0 or 1;
 m₂ is from 1 to 4; and
 m₃ is from 2 to 14.

35. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from triazine derivatives of formula



wherein

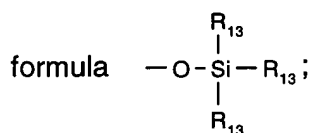
R₇ and R₈ are each independently of the other C₁-C₁₈alkyl; C₂-C₁₈alkenyl; a radical of formula -CH₂-CH(-OH)-CH₂-O-T₁; or

R₇ and R₈ are a radical of formula (2a)

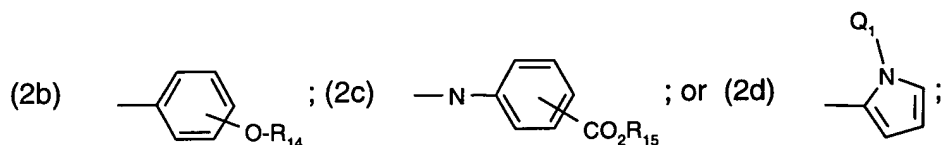
$$R_9 - \left[\begin{array}{c} R_{10} \\ | \\ \text{Si} - \text{O} \\ | \\ R_{11} \end{array} \right]_{p_1} - \begin{array}{c} R_{10} \\ | \\ \text{Si} - R_{12} \\ | \\ R_{11} \end{array}$$

R₉ is a direct bond; a straight-chain or branched C₁-C₄alkylene radical or a radical of formula -C_{m₁}H_{2m₁}-O-;

R₁₀, R₁₁ and R₁₂ are each independently of the others C₁-C₁₈alkyl; C₁-C₁₈alkoxy or a radical of



R₁₃ is C₁-C₅alkyl;
 m₁ is from 1 to 4;
 p₁ is from 0 to 5;
 A₁ is a radical of formula



R₁₄ is hydrogen; C₁-C₁₀alkyl, -(CH₂CHR₁₆-O)_{n₁}-R₁₅; or a radical of formula -CH₂-CH(-OH)-CH₂-O-T₁;

R₁₅ is hydrogen; M; C₁-C₅alkyl; or a radical of formula -(CH₂)_{m₂}-O-(CH₂)_{m₃}-T₁;

R₁₆ is hydrogen; or methyl;

T₁ is hydrogen; or C₁-C₈alkyl;

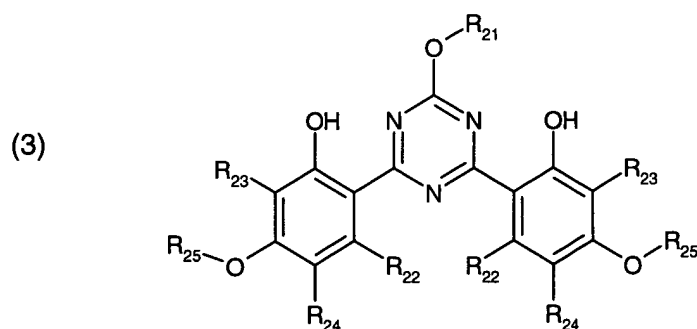
Q₁ is C₁-C₁₈alkyl;

M is a metal cation;

m₂ and m₃ are each independently of the other from 1 to 4; and

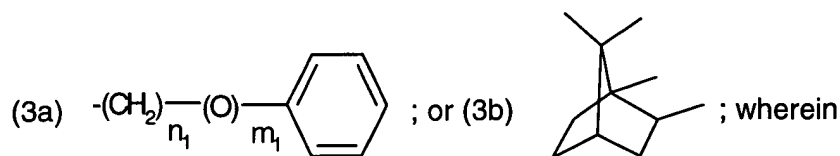
n₁ is from 1 to 16.

36. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from triazine derivatives of formula



wherein

R₂₁ is C₁-C₃₀alkyl; C₂-C₃₀alkenyl; C₅-C₁₂cycloalkyl unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by C₁-C₅alkyl; C₁-C₅alkoxy-C₁-C₁₂alkyl; amino-C₁-C₁₂alkyl; C₁-C₅monoalkylamino-C₁-C₁₂alkyl; C₁-C₅dialkylamino-C₁-C₁₂alkyl; a radical of formula



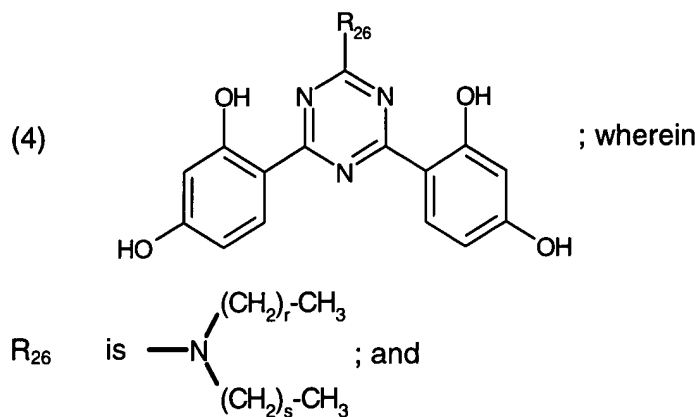
R₂₂, R₂₃ and R₂₄ are each independently of the others hydrogen, -OH; C₁-C₃₀alkyl, C₂-C₃₀alkenyl,

R₂₅ is hydrogen; or C₁-C₅alkyl;

m₁ is 0 or 1; and

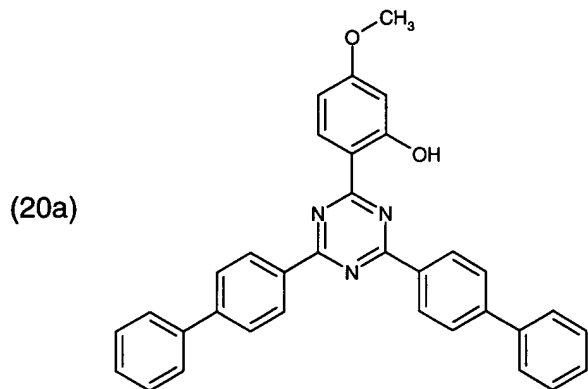
n₁ is from 1 to 5.

37. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from triazine derivatives of formula

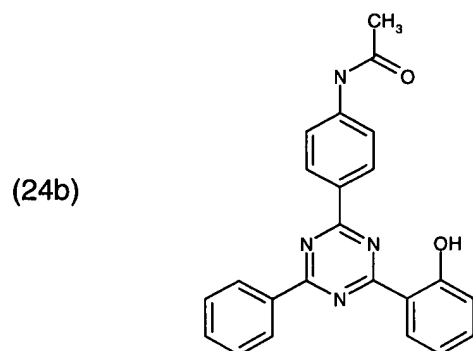
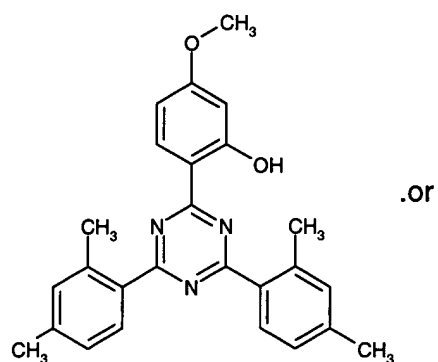


r and s are each independently of the other from 0 to 20.

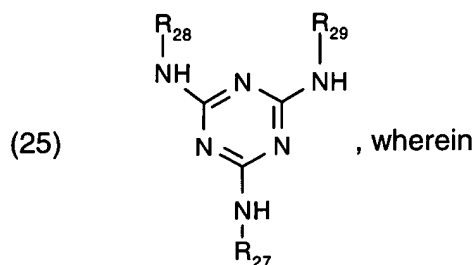
38. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from triazine derivatives of formula



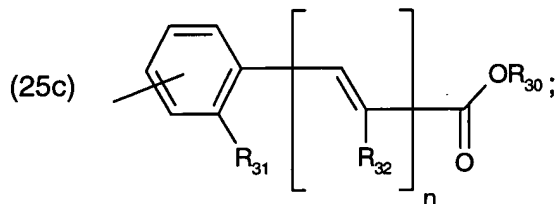
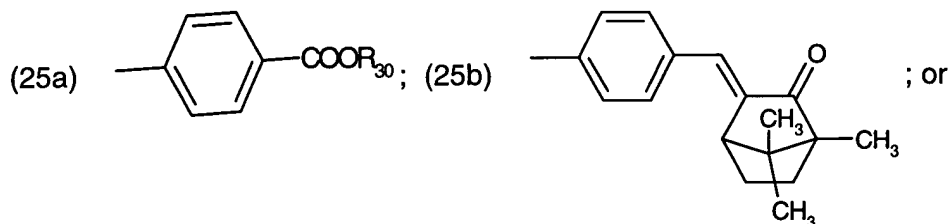
, (24a)



39. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from triazine derivatives of formula



R_{27} , R_{28} and R_{29} are each independently of the others a radical of formula



R_{30} is hydrogen; an alkali metal; or an ammonium group $-N(R_{33})_4$,

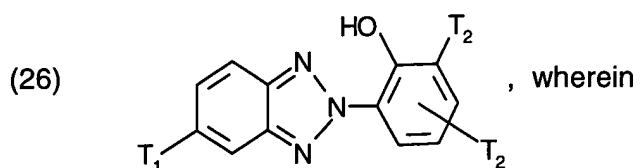
R_{33} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_5 alkyl; or a polyoxyethylene radical that has from 1 to 10 ethylene oxide units and the terminal OH group is optionally etherified with a C_1 - C_5 alcohol;

R_{31} is hydrogen; -OH; or C_1 - C_6 alkoxy;

R_{32} is hydrogen or $-COOR_{30}$; and

n is 0 or 1.

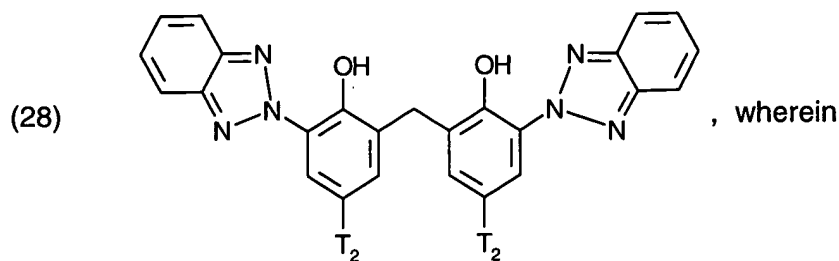
40. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from benzotriazole derivatives of formula



T_1 is C_1 - C_5 alkyl or hydrogen; and

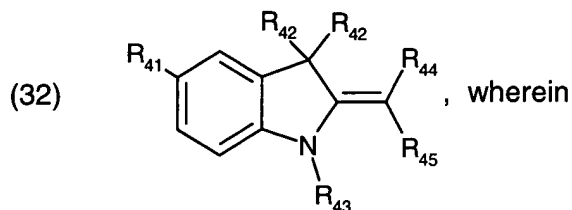
T_2 is C_1 - C_5 alkyl or phenyl-substituted C_1 - C_5 alkyl.

41. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from benzotriazole derivatives of formula



T_2 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, isooctyl, or phenyl-substituted C_1 - C_5 alkyl.

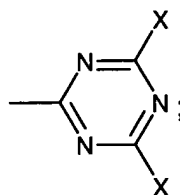
42. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the Fischer base aldehydes correspond to formula



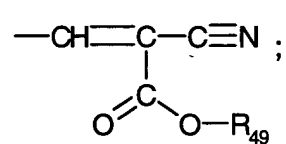
R_{41} is hydrogen; C_1 - C_5 alkyl; C_1 - C_{18} alkoxy; or halogen;

R_{42} is C_1 - C_8 alkyl; C_5 - C_7 cycloalkyl; or C_6 - C_{10} aryl;

R_{43} is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl or a radical of formula (32a)



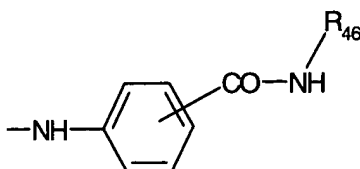
R_{44} is hydrogen; or a radical of formula $\text{—}\overset{\overset{R_{46}}{|}}{\text{C}}=\text{O}$;

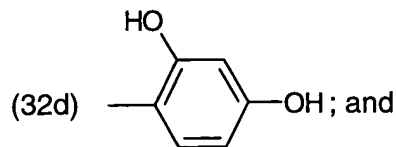
R_{45} is $\left[\text{N} \begin{matrix} \text{R}_{47} \\ | \end{matrix} \right]_n \text{—}\overset{\overset{R_{48}}{|}}{\text{C}}=\text{O}$; C_1 - C_{18} alkoxy; or a radical of formula (32b)  ;

R_{46} and R_{47} are each independently of the other hydrogen; or C_1 - C_5 alkyl;

R_{48} is hydrogen; C_1 - C_5 alkyl; C_5 - C_7 cycloalkyl; phenyl; phenyl- C_1 - C_3 alkyl;

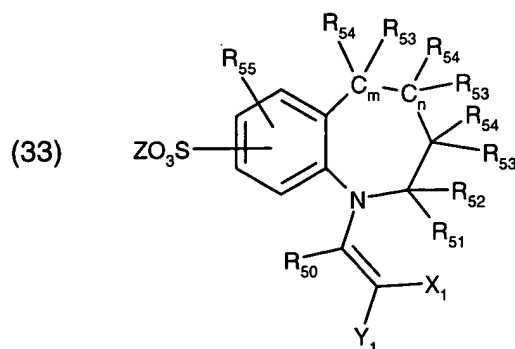
R_{49} is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl;

X is halogen; a radical of formula (32c) ; or



n is 0 or 1.

43. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from compounds of formula



wherein

R₅₀, R₅₁, R₅₂, R₅₃, R₅₄ are each independently of the others hydrogen, C₁-C₈alkyl or C₅-C₁₀cycloalkyl;

R₅₅ is hydrogen; C₁-C₈alkyl; C₅-C₁₀cycloalkyl; hydroxyl; C₁-C₈alkoxy; COOR₅₆; or CONR₅₇R₅₈;

R₅₆, R₅₇ and R₅₈ are each independently of the others hydrogen or C₁-C₈alkyl;

X and Y are each independently of the other hydrogen, -CN; CO₂R₅₉; CONR₅₉R₆₀; or COR₅₉;

it being possible for the radicals X and Y additionally to be a C₁-C₈alkyl radical, a C₅-C₁₀cycloalkyl radical or a heteroaryl radical having 5 or 6 ring atoms, it also being possible for X and Y or

R₅₀ together with one of the radicals X and Y to be the radical for completing a 5- to 7-membered ring which may contain up to 3 hetero atoms, it being possible for the ring atoms to be substituted by exocyclically double-bonded oxygen and/or by C₁-C₈alkyl and/or by C₅-C₁₀cycloalkyl radicals and/or to contain C=C double bonds;

Z is hydrogen; ammonium; an alkali metal ion; or the cation of an organic nitrogen base used for neutralisation of the free acid group,

R₅₉ and R₆₀ are each independently of the other hydrogen, C₁-C₈alkyl or C₅-C₁₀cycloalkyl; and

n and m are each independently of the other 0 or 1.

44. **(new)** A process for the preparation of mixtures of the organic UV filters suitable for the method defined in claim 32, wherein the UV filters, which are in micronised form, are intimately mixed together.

45. **(new)** A process for the preparation of mixtures of the organic UV filters suitable for the method defined in claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are micronised in the form of mixtures of at least two single substances.

46. **(new)** A process for the preparation of mixtures of the organic UV filters suitable for the method defined in claim 32, wherein at least two single substances are melted together, the melt is cooled and the resulting composite is then subjected to a micronisation process.

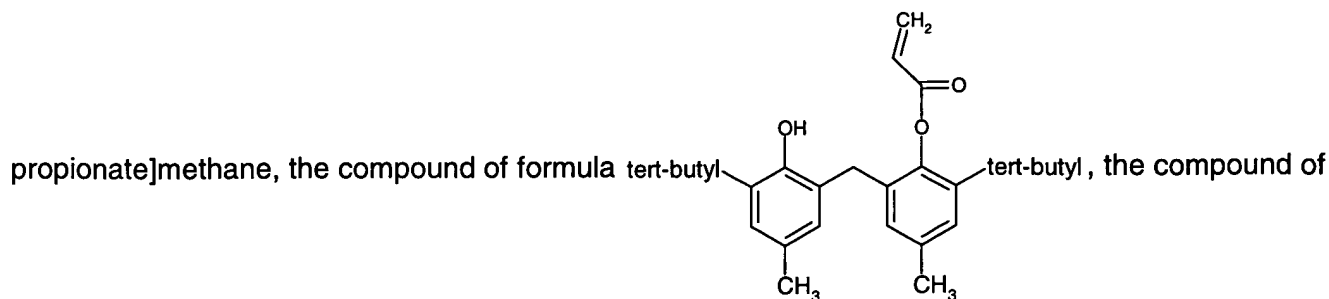
47. **(new)** A composite, obtained by melting together an organic UV filter as defined claim 32.

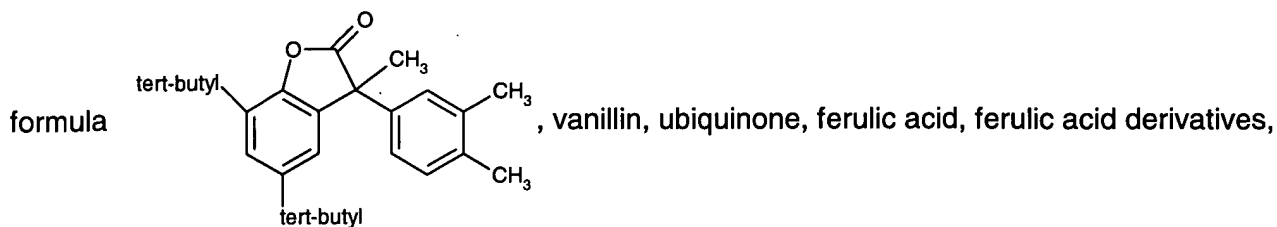
48. **(new)** A composite according to claim 47, wherein an inorganic pigment is additionally incorporated into the mixture.

49. **(new)** A composite according to claim 48, wherein the inorganic pigments are selected from TiO_2 , ZnO , iron oxides, mica and titanium or zinc salts of organic acids.

50. **(new)** A composite, obtained by melting together at least two of the organic UV filters defined in claim 32 and at least one antioxidant.

51. **(new)** A composite according to claim 50, wherein the antioxidant is selected from tocopherols, ellagic acid, propyl gallate, butylated hydroxytoluene, butylated hydroxyanisole, 2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)mesitylene, tetrakis[methylene-3-(3',5'-di-tert-butyl-4'-hydroxyphenyl)-





rutinic acid, rutinic acid derivatives; urocanic acid, urocanic acid derivatives; and propolis.

52. **(new)** A composite, obtained by melting together an organic UV filter as defined in claim 32 and at least one antioxidant, and one or more inorganic pigments.

53. **(new)** A method according to claim 32, wherein a cationic or anionic compound is incorporated into the mixture.

54. **(new)** A composite, obtained by melting together an organic UV filter as defined in claim 32 and at least one cationic or anionic compound.

55. **(new)** A method according to claim 32, wherein a pharmaceutical or cosmetic active ingredient is additionally incorporated into the mixture.

56. **(new)** A cosmetic formulation, comprising an organic UV filter as defined in claim 32, optionally one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of antioxidants, inorganic pigments and cationic or anionic compounds, and also a cosmetically acceptable carrier or adjuvant.

57. **(new)** A cosmetic formulation according to claim 56, which additionally comprises an oil-soluble, non-micronised UV filter.

58. **(new)** A pharmaceutical formulation, comprising an organic UV filter as defined in claim 32, optionally one or more compounds selected from antioxidants, inorganic pigments and cationic or anionic compounds, and also a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or adjuvant.--